APPENDIX

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SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JUNE 1974

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The House of Representatives on April 9 approved H.R. 14012, a bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1975, and the Senate approved it on June 21.

Included in the House bill is an appropriation of $96,478,800 to the Library of Congress. The Senate recommended $96,998,585.

Under this appropriation, the House approved $48,432,500 for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Librarian, the Law Library, and the Administrative, Processing, and Reference Departments. This is an increase of $6,129,700 over fiscal 1974 and would allow for 53 new positions as follows: Processing Department, 15; Reference Department, 13; Law Library, 3; Administrative Department, 20; and the Office of the Librarian, 2. The Senate version recommending $48,572,500 would allow for 80 new positions as follows: Office of the Librarian, 4; Administrative Department, 30; Law Library, 5; Processing Department, 24; and Reference Department, 17. The House and Senate concurred in the increase of $477,500 for the preservation of Library materials, $2,959,000 for payment to the General Services Administration for the rental of space which heretofore was paid by GSA, and an increase of $860,000 for rental of computer equipment and for other nonpersonal services. Both Houses approved an appropriation of $9,055,000 to continue the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging at its current level.

For the operation of the Copyright Office, an appropriation of $5,798,600 was allowed by the House and a request for 18 new positions was denied. The Senate recommended that 11 new positions be allowed and approved $5,879,985 for the operation of the Copyright Office.

The House recommended an appropriation of $13,202,400 for the Congressional Research Service. This represents an increase of $1,711,400 over fiscal 1974 and would allow for 72 new positions. The Senate allowance of $13,488,100 would provide funds for 96 new positions.

Under the appropriation "Distribution of Catalog Cards," an appropriation of $10,581,000 was recommended by both Houses.

For books for the general collections, $1,458,000 was recommended by the two bodies and $229,000 was allowed for books for the Law Library.

A total of $11,416,900 was recommended for the National Program for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The increase of $1,482,300 for this program is mainly for the procurement of braille books, sound recordings, and sound reproducers.

For the Public Law 480 Program, an appropriation of $2,014,000 was recommended. The House approved a language request of the Librarian authorizing the use of excess non-Public Law 480 funds to continue the program in India.

A total of $3,312,300 was recommended by the House and the Senate allowed $3,325,000 for furniture and furnishings, including $2,726,000 for the initial outfitting of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Under appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol, $1,631,000 was recommended for Library buildings and grounds.

The bill now goes to Conference.

American Folklife Center

On May 8 the Librarian of Congress testified before the Library Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and on May 9 before the Library and Memorials Subcommittee of the House Committee on Administration on S. 1844 and H.R. 8770, bills to provide for the establishment of an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Mumford described the holdings and activities of the Archive of Folk Song, made possible to a large extent through individual grants and gifts, and how the establishment of the Center would enhance these activities. He noted the timeliness of this legislation, the popular interest in folklore and folklife and the academic interest in ethnic studies, and the country's need, as the Bicentennial approaches, to understand the American heritage.

Copyright Legislation

The bill for general revision of the copyright law,

which in its original form was introduced in Congress 10 years ago, showed some new signs of life. In its 1973 version the bill was introduced in the 93rd Congress by Senator John L. McClellan (S. 1361), and identical bills were offered in the House by Representatives Bertram Podell (H.R. 8186) and Joseph J. Maraziti (H.R. 14922). Senate hearings were held in the summer of 1973, and on April 16, 1974, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee reported the bill with some amendments to the full Judiciary Committee. The full Committee met to consider the amended bill on June 11, 1974, and ordered it reported with some further amendments. The most extensive and controversial amendments involved the provisions dealing with rights in transmissions by cable television systems and in broadcasts and other public performances of sound recordings. Other controversial features of the bill include provisions on library photocopying and educational broadcasting.

In 1971 Congress enacted an amendment, known informally as the "tape piracy act," which brought sound recordings made after February 15, 1972, under the copyright law and gave them limited protection against unauthorized duplication. As originally enacted, the amendment was temporary legislation, and would cease to apply to recordings made after December 31, 1974. However, on the assumption that the bill for general revision of the copyright law would not be enacted before that date, Representative Robert Kastenmeier introduced a bill (H.R. 13364, March 11, 1974) to make the effect of the amendment permanent. Identical or very similar bills were introduced by Representatives Jerome Waldie (H.R. 13681, March 21, 1974), George Danielson (H.R. 13765, March 27, 1974), Thomas Railsback (H.R. 13857, April 1, 1974), and Richard Fulton (H.R. 14423, April 25, 1974). The House Judiciary Subcommittee conducted a hearing on the Kastenmeier bill on June 3, 1974, at which much of the testimony involved the question of whether or not the criminal penalties for record and tape piracy should be increased.

Other copyright bills introduced in 1974 also involved the tape piracy issue. A bill by Senator W. E. Brock (S. 3107, March 4, 1974) would redefine "counterfeit recordings" and make tape piracy a Federal crime under the U.S. Criminal Code, and a bill by Congressman Clem R. McSpadden (H.R. 14636, May 7, 1974) to permit copyright in "all prints or reproductions of any sound recording of a particular performance of a musical composition."

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

After three years of difficult preparatory work, a diplomatic conference convened at Brussels in May 1974, to adopt a Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. The new treaty is aimed at preventing ground stations throughout the world from picking up and retransmitting programs that they receive from a satellite but that were not intended for them. The extraordinary growth in the use of satellites for global communications has greatly increased the potential danger to broadcasters and copyright owners of this type of "piracy" or "poaching," and the Convention is intended to prevent this kind of action. Fifteen countries, including the United States, signed the new Convention on May 21, 1974. The General Rapporteur of the Brussels Conference was the Register of Copyrights, who also served as alternate head of the United States Delegation.

July 10, 1974, will mark another turning point in the history of international copyright. On that day the latest texts of both the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and the International Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Berne Convention) will come into effect simultaneously. The texts of the two conventions adopted at Paris on July 24, 1971, acquired, on April 10, 1974, the total number of adherences necessary to bring them both into effect three months later. The purpose of the Paris revisions was primarily to meet the needs of developing countries in the copyright field and generally to restore stability in international copyright. The United States is a party to both the 1952 and 1971 texts of the UCC, but not to the Berne Convention.

In June 1974, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization convened a meeting in Geneva of non-governmental experts to consider problems in the protection of computer software. Governments were also invited to send representatives; attending for the United States were the Deputy Register of Copyrights and the General Counsel of the Copyright Office.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Upon assuming her new post as Register of Copyrights on November 19, 1973, Barbara Ringer addressed primary attention to the administrative problems of the Copyright Office. Total registrations

continued their relentless increase, and are now approaching 400,000 per year. In order to handle and control this massive workload, the Office has taken steps to apply automated techniques. In collaboration with the Information Systems Office, the Copyright Office is nearing completion of a program aimed at automating production of its *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and is moving toward automating its fiscal control procedures. New appointments in key positions include L. Clark Hamilton, former Assistant Register of Copyrights as Deputy Register of Copyrights; and Dorothy Schrader, former Assistant Chief of the Examining Division, as General Counsel.

Two recent court decisions in the copyright field are worthy of note. In *Teleprompter Corp.* v. *CBS*, 94 S. Ct. 1129 (1974), the Supreme Court again held against the liability of cable television systems for copyright infringement, this time extending its decision to cover CATV retransmission of signals imported from distant broadcasting stations. The litigation in the Teleprompter case, and the earlier cable case of *Fortnightly Corp.* v. *United Artists*, had been a major cause of the delay in attaining general revision of the copyright law, but the forum of action should now shift back to Congress. The Supreme Court also agreed to review the Court of Claims decision in the photocopying case, *Williams & Wilkins* v. *United States*, 487 F. 2d 1345 (1973). The Supreme Court's ultimate resolution of the issue could have a sweeping effect not only on the future of the copyright law and the rights of authors and publishers, but also upon librarians, educators, and the public at large.

Recent publications of the Copyright Office included the most recent collection of U.S. copyright decisions, covering cases reported in 1971 and 1972, and a cumulative index to all copyright decisions by U.S. courts from 1909 to 1970. The Office also issued a supplement to its *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices*, including new subchapters dealing with works of art and photographs.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Progress on the shell of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building was rapid during this reporting period. By mid-June most of the roof structure had been completed and four of the six tower cranes, the identifying mark of the building for the last year, had been dismantled and removed from the site.

On the exterior, the marble facing had risen to the third floor while the marble columns on the east and west sides of the building stood at a slightly lower level. Some glazing of the small windows on the south side was begun during June, but the window wall on the four sides of the sixth floor was not scheduled for installation until later in the summer. By the end of June, the tunnel between the Madison Building and the Main Building was nearly complete, while the tunnel connecting the Madison Building with the Cannon House Office Building had not been started.

Planning for Phase IV of the building, i.e., the electrical work, lighting, heating, and air-conditioning, interior finishing, and the like continued. Design problems associated with the fire-protection system and air-conditioning design resulted in some delays, but these are expected to be resolved during the summer.

The Building Planning Office was involved in the final details of reading-room arrangements and furnishings, bookstack layout, and the preparation of specifications for both compact and conventional bookstacks. Bids should be let on both types of bookstacks during the late summer or early fall.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

Affirmative Action

Nearly a year ago, pursuant to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, the Library of Congress implemented its Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal year 1974. That plan continued various programs initiated under previous plans and established four new objectives for fiscal 1974. In large measure, those objectives have been accomplished; and, as a result, prospects are favorable for even greater progress in fiscal 1975. Brief descriptions of those objectives and summaries of progress to date follow:

Objective 1: Establishment of an Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee. This committee was set up to maintain a Library-wide overview of the Affirmative Action Program, provide interdepartmental coordination of activities under the Program, and to advise the Librarian on the status and effectiveness of all initiatives undertaken to promote equal employment opportunity in the Library. The Committee carried out its responsibilities effectively during the year, and, recently, the Librarian decided to expand its membership to include a representative from each recognized employee organization in the Library. It

will be known as The Librarian's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee.

Objective 2: Initiation of a Training and Performance Agreements Program. This program, the basic component of the Library's Upward Mobility Plan, is designed to give competent employees who lack certain academic credentials opportunities to perform in higher-level positions after receiving appropriate additional training at Library expense. Thirty-three employees were selected for this program in fiscal 1974. It is expected that at least 50 similar agreements will be offered under the Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal 1975.

Objective 3: Evaluation of the Library's Employment Tests and Qualifications Requirements for Job Relatedness. An outside consulting firm was hired to do the evaluation. The consultant's study showed that a number of Library tests did not meet required standards for objectivity. Use of these tests has been suspended and steps are underway to either correct the tests or develop new ones where necessary. A detailed study of qualifications requirements is included as an integral element of the fiscal 1975 Action Plan.

Objective 4: Tuition Support, Career Counseling, and Other Training. Under the Tuition Support Program, the Library pays for instructional courses taken by Library employees at GS-7 and below, for the purpose of increasing their prospects for career advancement within the Library. Before undertaking specific courses, employees are advised and counseled concerning career possibilities within the Library by experienced employee development specialists. More than 120 employees participated in the Tuition Support Program during fiscal 1974.

In addition, a career counseling service for all staff members was announced in February. This includes counseling on training and educational courses and programs, career counseling, and administering interest and aptitude tests to assist in counseling. Two counselors in the Training Office conduct this program.

Foreign language courses in German, French, and Spanish have been started and a course in Russian has been scheduled to start on June 25. These courses have been especially designed for LC needs and consist of an introduction to the alphabet, pronunciation, capitalization, and grammatical elements of the language, the elements of bibliographic description, standard abbreviations, reference sources, and filing rules. About 30 hours of classroom instruction is involved in each course. Three classes have completed German (48 students), two classes French (24 students), and 15 students are expected to complete the first Spanish course on July 26, 1974. Volunteers from qualified staff members develop and instruct the courses. Additional languages are expected to be added as qualified instructors are available.

Equal Opportunity Office (EOO)

On January 2, the new Library of Congress Regulation on discrimination began its first six months of implementation. Among the additional responsibilities placed within EOO was responsibility for the conduct of hearings under the regulation.

Equal Opportunity Officers continued their program of training during this period through their completion of Civil Service Commission training on "EEO: Affirmative Action Plans." The Coordinator completed a CSC course on "Labor Relations for EEO Personnel"; he also continued monthly lectures to LC supervisors.

In an increasing effort to communicate information about the equal opportunity complaints procedure, the entire staff was given the opportunity and over half of all LC employees took part in viewing and discussing a slide/tape presentation on "How Discrimination Complaints are Processed at the Library of Congress."

In June a legal consultant to the Equal Opportunity Office was appointed to serve in a part-time capacity for two years. He will advise the full and part-time EO staff on matters relating to discrimination complaints.

The EOO serves as a member of the Affirmative Action Advisory Committee.

At the beginning of the latter half of fiscal 1974, 17 complaints were pending. From January 1-May 31, 49 complaints were received in the Equal Opportunity Office making a total of 66 complaints. Forty-six were resolved by Counselors; seven by Officers; six by the Deputy Librarian; and seven were pending. Approximately 1,400 hours were spent in counseling and processing complaints by the part-time Equal Opportunity Office staff.

EOO statistics reflect that the large majority of complaints come from candidates who apply for higher-grade positions but who are not selected.

ACQUISITIONS

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)

The National Program for Acquisitions and Catalog-

ing continued operations in fiscal 1974 at much the same level as in the preceding year, with sufficient funds to meet the inflationary pressures but with no expansion of the program. As reported above, for fiscal 1975, the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations has recommended funds adequate to continue NPAC at the current level. The recommended total of $9,055,000 would cover full-year costs for pay increases as well as funds to meet other inflationary increases. The program study conducted by the House Committee on Appropriations was completed and the summary of the report appears in the printed hearings.

Net receipts in the Shared Cataloging Division continue to decline from the fiscal 1972 peak. In fiscal 1973 net receipts were approximately 96,000 titles (a decline of 10,000 below 1972) and the estimated receipts for fiscal 1974 are 84,000 (a further decline of 12,000). The declines are partly attributable to decreases in publishing and partly to more stringent selection guidelines for NPAC acquisitions and cataloging.

A Guide for Libraries Participating in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was prepared and distributed in January 1974 to the libraries currently receiving NPAC depository sets.

Public Law 480 Program

In February of this year virtually all P.L. 480 Indian rupees held by the U.S. Government were transferred to the Government of India. The Library is therefore seeking legal authority in its appropriations act to draw on the sizeable block of non-P.L. 480 rupees still held by the U.S. Government. If the request is approved, the present program administered by the New Delhi office is expected to continue without interruption.

The Overseas Operations Division has distributed to participants in the South Asia program a recently completed official statement, "Library of Congress South Asia Selection Policies." Distribution was intended (1) to advise scholars of categories of publications which they may depend upon LC to collect and (2) to identify for catalogers and bibliographers categories for which LC printed cards are likely to be available.

For the second time, participants in the Polish program were given the opportunity to select monographs from the latest warehouse catalog of Polish books stocked by Ars Polona-Ruch. Eleven of the 18 libraries included in the program availed themselves of this offer, selecting over 2,500 titles. Selections ranged from a low of 18 titles, at an approximate cost of $100 worth of Polish zlotys, to a high of 850 titles at a cost of $2,600 in zlotys. The "excess-currency" status of Poland, which makes this program possible, is now expected to continue through, but not beyond, fiscal 1978.

The Karachi office has initiated a pilot project testing the feasibility of selective distribution of serials to the 300 American libraries participating in the English-language Program. Participants will be permitted to select any, all, or none of the 15 serials currently distributed. If the trial is successful, the selection of serials available will be expanded and the New Delhi office will attempt a similar program.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION ACTIVITIES

State Documents

A decrease in the number of publications received from all State government sources was noted during the first four months of 1974: the total of pieces received as of April 30, was 34,643, as compared to 39,330 pieces received during the same period in 1973. A corresponding drop was also noted in the number of titles recorded in the first six issues for 1974 of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications:* 10,955 titles as compared to 12,167 titles in the first six issues for 1973. Of the monographic titles listed in these first six issues, 1,629 were assigned Library of Congress catalog card numbers; an additional 94 card numbers were preassigned to State documents not yet printed. Assignment of catalog card numbers is one of the duties associated with the responsibility for selection of State documents for full LC cataloging which was assigned to the State Documents Section several years ago.

The copy for the index to the 1973 issues of the *Monthly Checklist* was sent to the printers during the third week in May and will be available for distribution early in June.

Federal Documents

Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress in 1973; a Selective Checklist is at the printers. It includes 336 monographic entries and 122 periodical entries.

In February the Public Documents Library at GPO requested that the Library of Congress suspend its bi-weekly shipments of publications to be considered

for entry in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* because of problems arising from the computerization of the *Monthly Catalog.* Shipments were resumed on a limited basis on May 20, with the shipment of 107 Congressional publications.

Documents Expediting Project (Doc Ex)

The Project has continued to increase its services to subscribers. From the beginning of the fiscal year through April 1974, Doc Ex filled 5,210, or 74 percent, of the 7,028 special requests received from subscribers and 70,712 more pieces and 384 more titles were distributed than during the same period last year. More non-current publications are also being distributed. The total number of pieces sent out has increased 21 percent to date during this fiscal year and there has been an increase of approximately 15 percent in the number of titles distributed.

New System of Recalling Copyrighted Feature Motion Pictures

For many years the Library has offered motion picture copyright claimants the opportunity to arrange for the return of copyrighted motion pictures deposited for registration purposes with the Copyright Office, provided that the claimants execute a special Motion Picture Agreement that stipulates that the Library retains the right to recall one archival-grade copy of the copyrighted film at any time during a period of two years from the date of copyright deposit. The Agreement has the advantage of assuring to the Library of Congress the opportunity to enrich its motion-picture collection, while at the same time permitting the motion-picture claimants to make immediate use of the films, which are usually printed in limited numbers at high cost.

In past years, there has been some difficulty in obtaining good copies of copyrighted feature motion pictures recalled under the terms of the Motion Picture Agreement. Films were usually recalled a year or more after copyright registration and by then existing copies of feature films were likely to be badly worn by repeated exhibitions.

After consultation with the Motion Picture Section and the Copyright Examining Division, a new system for advanced selections was instituted in February. A form letter was sent to all major film producers, reminding them of the provisions for early recall under terms of the Motion Picture Agreement and notifying them that the Library intended to begin recalling feature films soon after registration. Now the Copyright Examining Division periodically sends to the Exchange and Gift Division a list of feature films recently registered, and these films are requested promptly. In addition, one major producer has agreed to send in retention copies of films under terms of the agreement beginning in July, without specific requests from the Exchange and Gift Division. The first requests for advanced selections were sent out in February; 153 titles have been requested and 92 received, including such current films as "The Exorcist" and "Walking Tall."

ORDER DIVISION ACTIVITIES

The Order Division has issued new blanket-order agreements with dealers in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, and Turkey in its continuing effort to improve arrangements throughout the world to acquire significant new commercially produced publications for addition to the Library's collections. The XIX Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), held at the University of Texas at Austin in April, provided an excellent forum for the discussion of problems regarding library acquisitions from Latin America. The Chief of the Order Division was able to meet the majority of the Library's Latin American blanket-order dealers at this meeting to discuss details of the blanket orders issued for each country to replace the former Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP). After a full year of operation, arrangements for the purchase of Latin American publications have markedly improved.

The increase in receipts of publications from the People's Republic of China is also encouraging. More than 20 Chinese scientific periodicals, several newly reactivated scientific and technical journals, and various magazines dealing with provincial art and literature are now being regularly received by subscription.

CATALOGING

Cataloging production figures turned downward in the last six months, with the result that the output of new printed cards will run about 10 percent less for fiscal 1974 than for the preceding year. As reported, there has also been a decline in acquisitions. Additional reasons for the cataloging production decline are being explored, since a complete explanation is not readily apparent. On the other side of the coin great efforts, as reported below, were spent in devel-

oping the fundamental tools on which cataloging work depends: the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, the forthcoming 8th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, and many classes of the *Library of Congress Classification*.

Cataloging in Publication

With 641 publishers now participating in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program the projected number of titles cataloged with CIP information per year now borders on 20,000. Actually cataloged in fiscal 1973 were 16,363 titles. Encouraging news for catalogers is the fact that there are now 11 Federal agencies participating, and CIP data has already been provided for approximately 200 Government documents.

Cataloging Rules Development

The Principal Descriptive Cataloger's Office has completed its work on the revision of two chapters of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR). Chapter 6, the rules for description, has been revised to incorporate the provisions of the *ISBD(M): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications*. Publication by the American Library Association is now in progress. Descriptive catalogers at LC are currently receiving training in the application of the revised rules, which will be applied about the first of August. The rules for cataloging audiovisual and special instructional materials, chapter 12, have been redrafted. The Library of Congress Film Processing Committee has completed its review of the draft and the document has been sent to experts in the field for their comments and to the cataloging rules committees of the other three authors of the AACR. Certain of the rules in chapter 12 will necesssitate changes in the rules for cataloging sound recordings, chapter 14, and this project will become the next to receive attention.

A major project ahead is the revision of rules for describing serials, to incorporate the provisions of the *ISBD(S): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials*, recently issued by the International Federation of Library Associations' Committee on Cataloguing.

Cataloging Service

To keep the profession better informed of developments in the field of cataloging at the Library, the Processing Department will in the future issue the *Cataloging Service* bulletins on a quarterly rather than an irregular schedule. Each issue will be designated by the season, rather than by the month of issue—winter (January), spring (April), summer (July), and fall (October). Libraries can expect to begin receiving these quarterly publications with the summer 1974 issue (Bulletin 110). Copies are automatically sent to all subscribers to any of the Card Division services. Any non-subscriber may receive copies of these bulletins by writing to the Card Division.

Subject Headings

The 8th edition of the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* will consist of a cumulation of the 7th edition and all supplements issued through 1973, and not 1972, as previously announced. It is scheduled for publication in early calendar 1975 and will be sold by the Card Division at $35 for the two-volume set. This edition will include an extensive introduction and the list of subject headings for children's literature, in addition to the main body of headings. Because of their potential use as independent publications, the introduction will be sold separately at $4 a copy and the list of subject headings of children's literature at $2 a copy.

For a variety of reasons, the machine-readable record from which the January-December 1973 annual supplement to LC *Subject Headings* will be produced became ready for processing for publication at approximately the same time as the record for the January-September 1973 third quarterly supplement. In order to avoid any further delay in making 1973 headings available to libraries, issuance of the 1973 third quarterly has been canceled in favor of publication of the annual. Elimination of the quarterly not only will make the complete list of 1973 headings available more promptly but also will save paper and spare libraries the inconvenience of reviewing largely the same material twice within a relatively short interval.

The supplements to the 8th edition began in January 1974, and will be published in three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation. Issuance of the 1974 supplements is expected to be on schedule.

LC Classification

New editions of Classes U, Military Science, and V, Naval Science, are ready for the Government Printing Office; Class C, Auxiliary Sciences of History, is undergoing editorial revision in preparation for a new edition. Classes B-BJ, Philosophy/Psychology, G, Geography/Anthropology/Recreation, and H, Social Sciences, are being revised but will require considerable time before publication. Publication of a revised

PN-PZ schedule has been temporarily shelved because the major revision in subclass PR, English Literature, was published in *Additions and Changes* No. 169 and 171. Work continues on Class KE, Law of Canada, which is being developed in cooperation with the National Library of Canada. The development of Class K, General Law, and KKC, Law of Germany, is now underway.

Decimal Classification Activities

Planning and development of the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, due in 1977 or later, is continuing. The Editorial Policy Committee met in April in the Library to discuss the forthcoming edition. The classification activities of the Decimal Classification Division increased 9 percent in fiscal 1974 (approximately 90,000 titles). Covered were nearly all titles cataloged by the Library in English and a selection of those in French and other western languages, especially if included in the MARC record. Close coordination continued with the *British National Bibliography* and the *Australian National Bibliography*, and was initiated with *Canadiana*.

SERIALS

New Serial Titles Cumulations

The 1971-72 cumulation of *New Serial Titles* will be distributed by the Card Division in July 1974. This two-year cumulation supplements *New Serial Titles, 1950-70*, which was published by the R. R. Bowker Company in January 1974. The 1950-70 cumulation combines data on 218,000 serials and 2,000,000 library locations listed in the series of cumulations for 1950-60, 1961-65, and 1966-69 and the quarterly issues for 1970.

The firm of Rowman and Littlefield, to which the Library had previously awarded a contract to publish a 10-year (1961-70) cumulation of *New Serial Titles*, recognized that the best interest of the library community would not be served by two competing publications and graciously withdrew when it was learned that the Bowker Company would publish the larger cumulation. If both projects had been pressed to a conclusion, users of *New Serial Titles* would have been forced to purchase both or to choose between two overlapping publications, one covering a longer time span and the other containing several thousand revised entries and additional library locations. In view of the considerate action taken by Rowman and Littlefield, the Library was in a position to cooperate in the preparation of the 1950-70 cumulation.

Serial Cataloging Production

As predicted earlier in the year, the descriptive cataloging of serials for fiscal 1974 will reach 12,000 titles, compared with 10,000 titles cataloged in fiscal 1973. All titles cataloged during the reporting period have been or will be distributed as part of the MARC-S distribution system. Although the cataloging arrearage of serials is still large, for the third consecutive year no new titles have been added to the arrearage with the exception of a relatively small number of titles in minor languages.

National Serials Data Program

The National Serials Data Program (NSDP) now in its second year of processing activity, is steadily progressing towards its goal of promoting a standardized approach to controlling the identification and description of serial publications through the use of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The NSDP is the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System (ISDS), a developing UNESCO/UNISIST cooperative network for the systematic registration of serial publications. As the U.S. representative, NSDP is responsible for serials published in the U.S. Eight other centers, in addition to NSDP and the International Centre in Paris, have been designated: Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Japan, and the Soviet Union acting for the COMECON countries.

In addition to the registration of serials and the building of a serials data base, NSDP has been involved in numerous other activities attendant upon promoting the ISSN. The most important of these is a two-year project, made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation, for the development of a large core data base of serials in science and technology according to the ISDS requirements. This will be of use to the abstracting and indexing community as well as to the library world. The work on this project will begin in fiscal 1975.

Responsibility for the National Serials Data Program was transferred to the Processing Department effective June 3, 1974, in order that there may be more effective coordination of the processing functions carried out in the Serial Record Division, the automation activities performed in the MARC Development Office, and the ISDS functions that are the responsibility of the National Serials Data Program.

Development of the CONSER (CONsolidation of SERial data bases) project, under which each of the three national libraries and other research libraries will contribute directly to the building of a national serials data base, was a major reason for unifying the administrative direction of the serials processing and control activities in the Library.

Progress continues to be made in resolving differences between existing standards and practices for the bibliographic control of serials and the *International Serials Data System Guidelines* as well as the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials.*

CARD DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Volume of Orders Received

The number of orders for catalog cards, based upon orders received through April, is projected at approximately 7,515,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. This represents a decline of about 8.3 percent from fiscal 1973. Based on estimates of the first 10 months of business, fiscal 1974 should see a sale of 58 million cards as compared to last year's total of 73 million, a decline of 22 percent. One reason that the decline in cards sold is expected to be greater than the 8.3 percent decline in orders received is that during fiscal year 1973 the arrearage of orders waiting filing was reduced by 631,000 slips, which generated the sale of 4,642,000 more cards than would have been sold had work been current at the end of June 1972.

Card prices have been maintained at the same level since August 1969; however, salary costs, both in the Card Division and in the Government Printing Office, as well as printing costs continue to rise, resulting in a greater unit cost for the printing and distribution of catalog cards. A general review of card prices is now under way, and it is expected that adjustments will be necessary in order that the Library may meet the statutory requirement of returning to the Treasury the amount of money it costs to distribute the cards, plus 10 percent.

From the beginning of the Card Distribution Service through 1971, the sale of catalog cards accounted for the major portion of the revenue returned to the Treasury. Beginning in 1972, however, the sale of book catalogs, technical publications, and MARC tapes became the source for more than 50 percent of total net sales. In fiscal year 1972, book catalogs and technical publications accounted for 53.4 percent of total net sales, and for fiscal year 1973 the figure was 55.7 percent. Because there has been no discernible decline in the number of subscriptions, it has been possible to retain prices in calendar 1974 for the book catalogs and technical publications at the same level as in 1973.

Preassigned Card Number Program

As announced in May, all LC preassigned card number activities for books are being transferred from the Card Division to the Cataloging in Publication Office. The card number programs for films and music, neither of which are eligible for CIP processing, are not affected by the transfer.

Bibliographic Services–MARC

As of July 1, 1974, the Card Division will offer for sale a quinquennial cumulation of the MARC tapes. This cumulation, which will sell for $6,500, will include all MARC book titles for the period January 1968 through March 1973 and will include RECON 1968 records and *Popular Titles, Part I* and *Part II,* as well.

Reduction in Force

During this fiscal year, the Card Division instituted a limited reduction in force representing about 10 percent of the staff strength. This was necessitated by the reduction in sales of catalog cards to the library community and by program changes within the Library. Of the 60 positions eliminated, 26 were vacant; therefore, only 34 staff members were affected. Every effort was exerted to reassign those persons affected and each one was offered another position within the Library. This cutback will not interfere with the basic program of the Card Division, which will continue its role of distributing bibliographic data to the many libraries that depend upon the Division for this essential service.

CARD CATALOGS

Maintaining the Library's card catalogs as the means of access to newly acquired and cataloged works continues to be an assignment of massive proportions. For the first 10 months of fiscal year 1974 approximately four million cards were prepared for filing into the Library's card catalogs. During the first half of the fiscal year a project of expanding the Official and Far Eastern Languages Catalogs was undertaken in addition to the processing of current

workloads. When this project was completed, staff capacity was channeled into processing a large number of secondary entries awaiting preparation for filing. As a result of the use of a limited amount of overtime funds and the skillful training and supervision of a group of participants in the Library's Public Service Careers program, the backlog of secondary entries awaiting preparation for filing was reduced from 1,000,000 to 50,000 cards by the end of March.

BOOK CATALOGS

1968-1972 Quinquennial Edition of the National Union Catalog

Copy for volumes 101-104, the final four volumes of the author portion of the *National Union Catalog* quinquennial cumulation for 1968-1972, was shipped to the printer, J. W. Edwards, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich., on March 1, exactly one year after the shipment of the first volume. These 104 volumes, consisting of 69,912 pages, contained a total of 1,533,832 titles and 727,937 references. As of May 30, volumes 1 through 66 have been shipped by Edwards to subscribers, and the volumes through 78 have been approved for binding.

Work is also nearing completion on the quinquennial cumulation of the *Register of Additional Locations*, which is to consist of 15 volumes. The alphabetical list and the listings for card numbers in the series 56 to 67 are being done by the manual system, while listings for card numbers 68 to 79 are being done by a newly developed automated system. In addition to the author portion and the *Register*, the 1968-1972 *National Union Catalog* quinquennial includes a five-volume *Music and Phonorecords* catalog, and a four-volume *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* catalog, for a grand total of 128 volumes. The *Music and Phonorecords* catalog consisting of 3,417 pages was shipped to the publisher on March 1, and the *Register of Additional Locations* and the *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* catalog are in the final stages of editorial preparation and will be shipped to Ann Arbor in June.

Register of Additional Locations

Beginning with the 1973 annual issue, all numerical listings in the *Register* will be prepared by automated techniques. The initial input phase of the operation has now been completed, with 1,788,208 added locations for 1973 keyed by a local data processing firm. The keying of approximately 2,500,000 added locations for 1974 will be done under contract by another local data processing firm, which has already started keypunching the 564,800 records shipped to it in March. It is hoped that by using automated methods in producing this publication, the Catalog Publication Division will be able to keep the work current, thus providing the public with prompter service.

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects

The *Books: Subjects* catalog for January-March 1974 was shipped to the Government Printing Office at the end of May. This issue contains 2,481 pages, only 110 pages more than the same issue for 1973. After several years of rapid expansion in size, this apparent return to stability should make production of future issues more manageable.

No response was received to the Library's invitation for bids to publish a quinquennial edition of *Books: Subjects* for the years 1970-74. Normally no annual edition is published for the fifth year included in a quinquennial cumulation. Alternative means of having a 1970-74 quinquennial published are being investigated, but if these are not successful, the Library plans to publish a 1974 annual cumulation in order to guarantee subscribers complete coverage for 1974.

Films and Other Materials for Projection

The Catalog Publication Division rejoiced with several other divisions and offices in the appearance in early April of the first issue of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* with its redesigned cover and title page. Dated October 1972-June 1973, this publication is the first LC catalog produced entirely by computer processing. The techniques and procedures that required definition or implementation at every stage of the publication process involved a greater number of people from a greater variety of positions than has ever been the case with any of the Library's other book catalogs.

Catalog Publication editors completed editorial work on both the 1973 annual cumulation and the January-March 1974 quarterly issue of the *Films* catalog late in May. The publication of these editions will enable the catalog to appear on schedule beginning with the April-June quarterly.

Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings

At the end of April the *Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords* also appeared under a new name and with a redesigned cover and title page. In addition to LC printed cards, *Music,*

Books on Music, and Sound Recordings now includes reports from seven libraries selected by the Music Library Association as representative of a broad spectrum of music collections. These libraries contributed some 1,450 reports for the January-June 1973 issue. Editing is now progressing on the 1973 annual edition.

Newspapers in Microform

Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1972 was published early in March 1974, and is available from the Card Division for $10. This companion volume to *Newspapers in Microform: United States,* (Card Division, $30), which appeared in October 1973, reports 9,453 titles from 149 countries. Editors are now processing newly received reports, and these will be issued as supplementary data to the basic volumes as their numbers warrant and finances permit.

Symbols of American Libraries

Work has been proceeding for some time on corrections, additions, and revisions to *Symbols of American Libraries,* last issued in 1969, and programming for computer production of a new list is being worked out. No publication date has been set.

National Register of Microform Masters

Preparation of camera copy for the 1973 edition of the *National Register of Microform Masters* began on May 15 and copy will be ready for the GPO in June. Subscribers to the *National Union Catalog* through 1973 will automatically receive the *National Register of Microform Masters* as a part of their subscriptions. All subscribers were informed that beginning with the 1974 issue of the *National Union Catalog,* the *Register* will not be included in the subscription but will, henceforth, be a separately priced publication. In 1970 the arrangement of the *National Register of Microform Masters* became alphabetic, and, as a consequence, its use is no longer dependent on the *National Union Catalog.*

Current National Union Catalog

A new cover and title page will distinguish the January-March 1974 quarterly issue of the *National Union Catalog,* which is scheduled for distribution during June. The March 1974 quarterly consists of four parts totaling 3,876 pages, a 17 percent increase over the number of pages contained in the corresponding issue for 1973.

Preparation of the 1973 annual edition of the *National Union Catalog,* which contains approximately 16,500 pages in 16 volumes, is well under way. Page copy for the first three volumes has been completed and is ready for forwarding to GPO. It is expected that editorial preparation of the remaining volumes will be completed during the summer months.

New Catalogs

Monographic Series, which will be published in three quarterly issues (January-March, April-June, July-September) and an annual cumulation, will list all monographs which appear as parts of series, in any language, anywhere in the world. Both scholarly and popular series will be included, with the exception of government documents and series created by publishers solely to facilitate ordering or for promotional purposes. Preparation of camera copy for *Monographic Series* began on May 15, and the catalog will be sold by the Card Division on subscription at $100 per year.

Library of Congress Name Headings With References will be published in three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation for 1974. This new work will include all personal and corporate name headings newly established or newly revised by the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions and the Serial Record Division, provided that at least one reference is associated with each heading. For headings to which no reference is necessary, the *National Union Catalog* will provide the form established by the Library. Preparation of camera copy for *Name Headings* was begun on May 28, and the work will be sold by the Card Division on subscription at $50 per year.

Pre-1956 National Union Catalog

During the first months of 1974 the National Union Catalog Publication Project has made steady progress in editing entries in the letter M, one of the largest sections of the catalog. In March 1974, volume 305 was issued, marking the halfway point in the publication program. As of May 31, 1974, 315 volumes had been published, with coverage through Layard, Austen Henry. Copy for an additional 33 volumes has been edited and shipped, bringing the total edited volumes to 348 and the total cards edited to 6,083,492. Edited alphabetic coverage extends through Marlay, Charles Brinsley.

MARC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Despite an ever-increasing workload from individual

applications or projects, the MARC Development Office has continued its efforts to develop plans for the systematic automation of technical processes in the Library of Congress. During this reporting period, work has been concentrated on defining further one of the components of the core bibliographic system, the name authority file. Tasks in progress include providing a statistical analysis to determine workloads for machine input, analyzing the current MARC input system to determine what modifications are needed, analyzing procedures to determine a method of providing two-way links between the bibliographic records and the name records, analyzing current cataloging procedures in order to capture data for the machine-readable name authority record, and designing an authority record format.

The principal machine component of the core bibliographic system is the Multiple Use MARC System (MUMS), which will be able to use disks for peripheral storage of MARC files and will have both on-line and off-line capabilities. MUMS consists of three major parts: task control, which provides executive control of the system; message control, which consists of two compatible sets of input/output programs called terminal support and batch support; and data management, which handles files on disks. The final version of task control is operational. On-line terminal support is presently supporting two preliminary cathode ray tube (CRT) terminals, dial-up typewriter terminals, and four Four-Phase CRT terminals.

An initial version of MUMS became operational during this reporting period and has been used for training purposes in the MARC Editorial Division, prior to full implementation. In addition, an analysis of response time was completed. A second version of MUMS, which will support the redesign of the MARC input system and the automated Process Information File project, will replace this initial version later in 1974.

Final testing of the Early MARC Search (EMS) phase of the automated Process Information File project is in progress. Catalogers in the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division will be able to identify duplicates by searching a file of abbreviated MARC monograph records, initially by LC card number and subsequently by means of search keys. During the first stage of implementation, multiple records retrieved by a search key will be displayed with a single record to a screen. At a later stage, they will be displayed with several brief records to a screen. The Preliminary Cataloging Section is scheduled to begin input of English-language monograph records on the CRT terminals in the fall. On-line and off-line printing will be used to produce cataloging worksheets and other printed products. A machine-readable label associated with each title and affixed to the piece and to the worksheet will be read by a hand-held "pen" to display a record on the CRT and to report the location of the item in the processing cycle.

Work on the Library Order Information System (LOIS) was suspended while project staff rewrote 15 computer programs originally written in 1401 Autocoder. These programs provide limited fiscal control and statistical information for Order Division management and will be used until the fourth task of LOIS, which will provide full fiscal control of the Order Division's book material funds, has been implemented. The third task, which brings under automated control all Order Division records pertaining to purchase subscriptions, is in the final testing stages. Previously completed tasks have provided automated control of all Order Division records dealing with regular orders.

Other Activities

The number of records available to other libraries through the MARC Distribution Service continues to increase. The data base contains approximately 450,000 records for books (English- and French-language monographs and CIP titles), 18,000 film records, 7,500 records for serials, and 7,600 map records.

During this reporting period, several major bibliographic products derived from machine-readable records were completed or close to completion. A catalog, arranged by subject, of the titles in the Main Reading Room reference collection (both monographs and serials) was produced on a line printer for internal use. (The Library will produce additional catalogs of the Main Reading Room reference collection for general distribution at a later date.) In addition, a catalog of titles on open-reel tapes was compiled for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Use of the MARC data base for retrieval has continued to increase, both for current awareness services and for searches to assist in analyzing cataloging data. New monthly searches instituted during this period include all new CIP titles for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, motion picture publications for the Motion Picture Section, map records on Africa for the African Section, records with the LC class number for geography for the Geography

and Map Division, and all new CIP titles in American history for a commercial firm. A daily search for all new CIP titles was also begun, so that preliminary cards could be produced for the Preliminary Cataloging Section, thus eliminating the necessity of producing such cards by manual means for CIP titles.

Because of the tremendous influence that MARC records and the MARC formats have played in library automation activities in this country and abroad, staff members of the MARC Development Office have spent an increasing amount of time working with such organizations as the IFLA International Working Group and Content Designators, the International Standards Organization Working Group on Character Sets, the RTSD/ISAD/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), and the CONSER project (CONsolidation of SERial data bases). The latter project, which is being managed by the Council on Library Resources, is an outgrowth of the Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serial Data Bases. The Library of Congress and other selected participants will be inputting cataloging data for serials to a central data base at the Ohio College Library Center via CRT terminals. The Library will continue to distribute its machine-readable catalog records for serials through the MARC Distribution Serivce.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH OFFICE ACTIVITIES

The Technical Processes Research Office has continued its investigation of dynamic file growth as a contribution to the design of the MARC Core Bibliographic System. A critical factor is the estimated number of nonprinted subject headings because only those printed in *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and its supplements are already in the machine-readable authority file. A synthesis of data from several studies revealed a striking variation in the estimated percentage of nonprinted headings. In data from samples of LC catalog records, 55 percent of the headings were nonprinted, but in samples drawn from *Books: Subjects* over a 5-year period, 82 percent of the headings were nonprinted. This is further evidence of the difference between a dynamic situation and a static file. Since printed headings are apparently used more frequently than nonprinted headings, they have more chance to be duplicated. Thus, as the file grows, the proportion of nonprinted headings tends to increase sharply.

As part of an exploration of subject retrieval in an automated system, a study was made of the relative efficiency of Dewey Decimal (DC) and Library of Congress (LC) classification numbers. Analysis of the response to machine searches using DC numbers in four diverse subject areas revealed that between 20 and 50 times as many LC numbers would have been required to obtain the same records. Although these ratios should improve as the machine searching capability is refined, the imbalance stems largely from the fact that the LC system is a highly detailed enumerative classification that is better suited for narrowly defined searches. Therefore, to accomodate broad subject searches over a wide range of languages as the MARC data base grows, it would be desirable to extend the coverage of DC to more non-English materials.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICE

The Information Systems Office continued to develop and augment automated systems for the several departments of the Library. Increased on-line services were added, causing increased loading and a consequent need for system monitoring and optimization to preserve timely user response. Increased off-line services were provided including a significant level of processing for Senate Select Committee investigating Watergate. The ISO-developed programs used, under control of the Select Committee, provided the first major application of computers in evidentiary proceedings. This form of usage is now expected to proliferate in the legal sector because of the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness that would be impossible to achieve by manual means.

An intensified planning effort was established to determine the preferred system alternatives of communications, computers, and storage in the new LC James Madison Memorial Building.

Technical Coordination Group

The Technical Coordination Group collected user-requirement data for three advanced planning activities: a short-range plan concerned with the computer and telecommunications requirements for new applications beginning in fiscal 1975, 1976, and 1977; a mid-range plan concerned with projections to fiscal 1978, the estimated time of initial beneficial occupancy of the Madison Building; and a long-range plan extending to fiscal 1985.User requirements were converted to increased demand in computer and telecom-

munications capacity, and alternative configurations were examined and estimates made of their relative processing capacity. Initial analyses were made of alternative network configurations for the Madison Building involving existing state-of-the-art devices and those projected for fiscal 1978.

System Development and Standards Office

Improving software efficiency has been the major activity during this reporting period. Six major areas have been addressed: (1) improvements to the operating system (OS/VS1); (2) detection and analysis of the time-consuming portions of applications programs, by means of monitoring programs; (3) rewriting of those program sections found to be of less than average efficiency; (4) recompiling of certain higher-level language programs written in COBOL or PL/1 by means of optimizing compilers; (5) modifications to the Customer Information Control System (CICS), to permit data collection attendant to performance monitoring; and (6) improvements to the sign-on, sign-off procedures of CICS. In the training and standards area, seven LC automation seminars were held, and five automation courses were conducted.

Computer Service Center

The hardware configuration of the Computer Service Center has been upgraded to provide improved service. Three major changes have been implemented: (1) fulfillment of new on-line disk storage requirements by means of lower cost devices obtained under the terms of the new General Services Administration mandatory requirements contract; (2) addition of a front-end communications processor, which will facilitate the use of both computers for on-line teleprocessing and which will free these computers from the bulk of telecommunications tasks; and (3) augmentation of internal computer storage in order that both computers will have equivalent capacity of 768 kilobytes of internal storage. Paper supply problems persist but they are being alleviated in part by recycling and by increased use of the reverse side of previously processed outputs. Increased training activities have been established to promote upward mobility to staff within the Computer Service Center.

Computer Applications Office

As reported below, the Computer Applications Office has devoted considerable effort to assisting the Congressional Research Service in meeting the information needs of the Congress. In addition, milestones have been achieved in five areas of administrative management: a central accounting system has been developed for the Financial Management Office; the personnel data file has been used for the rapid retrieval of information to assist in staff development; an automated mailing list system has been implemented for the Central Services Division; the automation requirements of the Procurement and Supply Division have been accumulated and analyzed, prior to implementation; and the payroll automation system has been adapted for the preparation of retroactive pay, as well as for payroll preparation for the U.S. Botanic Gardens and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Computer Applications Office has also performed studies on Computer Output on Microfilm (COM), and has provided support to the users of the SPECOL (Special Customer Oriented Language) retrieval system. Development efforts are underway to establish a processing system to publish the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* using the photocomposition capabilities of the Videocomp Electronic Photocomposer. The on-line portion of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) has been completed and is now being tested. A pilot system for call slip communications was completed for the Stack and Reader Division. System development has been completed for capturing bibliographic data for manuscript collections and work has begun on the development of indexes for manuscripts.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Much of the workload of the Preservation Office during the last six months was routine in nature, although there were some developments which indicated significant progress in several directions.

John Williams, George Kelly, and others on the research staff made good progress in work on diethyl zinc as a gaseous deacidification agent for paper. Despite continuing favorable indications, however, considerable work remains before the full effectiveness and feasibility of the procedure for the mass treatment of books can be demonstrated. In other laboratory work, Mr. Williams pursued his investigation of brittleness in paper and of methods by which such paper can be restored to its original flexible condition. At the request of the Council on Library Resources, the laboratory also completed an evaluation of the morpholine process developed by the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, and recommended some additional testing of morpholine followed by a

scaled up testing of books in quantity. At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Conservation, held in Cooperstown, N.Y., May 30-June 1, Mr. Williams presented a paper devoted to "Research on Mass Treatments in Conservation," written jointly by himself and Mr. Kelly.

In the Restoration Office workshops, significant progress was made in the development and use of the new leaf casting technique. This technique has now been successfully demonstrated on many types of paper documents. Originally intended as a means of filling voids and torn margins more quickly than could be accomplished by manual methods, this procedure has been developed by the Restoration Office so that it can also be used for backlining and thus reinforcing the most fragile and brittle documents in the collections. Leaf casting has already been used for restoring an 18th-century Dutch "Polder" map, which could not have been successfully restored by other techniques.

As a result of this success with the *Recurator,* originally purchased from Yissim Research Institute of the Hebrew National Library and the first such equipment in the United States, the Restoration Office has designed and is having constructed a large format leaf-casting apparatus that will accept documents as large as 6 x 8 feet.

Use of polyester film for the encasement of brittle documents has expanded as the Restoration Office increasingly finds it superior for many kinds of documents to lamination with cellulose acetate and tissue. One of the notable advantages of polyester encasement is the complete resistance to damage by handling of even the most embrittled paper.

The Restoration Office accepted for training its second intern, this time from the Cooperstown Graduate Program of the New York State University. It is expected that this office will continue to train from one to three interns annually, from the Cooperstown program and from New York University.

Peter Waters, Restoration Officer, presented a paper, co-authored with Robert McComb, entitled, "Advances in Conservation Technology for Library Materials," at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Conservation. During early May, Mr. Waters also conducted a workshop and presented a paper on "Leaf Casting and Deacidification Techniques" for the Ohio Historical Society.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

The renovation of the Photoduplication Service Laboratory moved ahead during the early months of 1974 and work in the microphotographic areas is now completed. The fourth and final phase, which will concentrate on the Photographic Section, is now in progress. In tandem with the Photographic Section's renovation will be an evaluation and upgrading of equipment. As planned, the renovation has provided better air handling capabilities and has greatly improved the working conditions. Enclosed work carrels have been provided for camera operators.

The Service, in consultation with the Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project, will film all Latin American federal gazettes from 1970 forward; the first titles in this project should be available in the fall of 1974.

Efforts were continued to obtain financial participation by institutions in addition to the Library in the microfilming of the Holland Land Company papers located in the Netherlands. It is anticipated that final negotiations for securing a master microfilm negative of this massive and important collection will be concluded in the near future. Those desiring information on the project should write to the Photoduplication Service.

Eleven new circulars were prepared during the past six months announcing a variety of projects and titles available on microfilm. Of particular interest were the following: Kuomintang Party Organs & Nationalist Chinese Government Gazettes, Publications of North and South Vietnam, the *Gladstone Scrapbooks,* American Suffragist Serials, and two Russian emigre journals (*Beseda,* 1923-1925; *Sovremennyia Zapiski,* 1920-1940). An announcement on approximately 70 older serial and monographic titles on the subject of women and feminism is now in preparation.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The reorganization of the membership of the Federal Library Committee (FLC) approved in June 1973 was made effective. Representatives have been designated for the agencies added as permanent members (Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, Supreme Court, U.S. Information Agency, and Veterans Administration). Six rotating members were selected to serve for the period 1974-6 (Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Export-Import Bank, Small Business Administration, and Securities and Exchange Com-

mission) and representatives have been designated. The ten regional members, one from each of the ten Federal regions, were also designated. In addition to the permanent representative from the U.S. Department of Defense, one non-voting member was selected for each of the three services (U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force).

Program plans for the calendar year 1974 anticipate concentration on the FLC-Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) experimental project as the major activity of the period. The experiment, to test the effectiveness of on-line cataloging among Federal libraries, was established through the cooperative agreement FLC entered into with the OCLC, and has commitments from 18 libraries. Participating libraries are the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine and the libraries of the U.S. Department of the Army, the Army Materiel Command, the National War College, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Defense Communications Agency, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Labor, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Security Agency, the Smithsonian Institution, and the U.S. Department of Transportation. Eight of these libraries are now accessing the OCLC cataloging data base for on-line cataloging of monographs and are receiving either catalog cards in their library's individualized format or tapes in the OCLC-MARC format. Several of the libraries have also begun using the system for on-line cataloging of serials. The Library of Congress has joined the Federal libraries in the project for the purpose of providing serial input to the OCLC data base.

With the initiation of the experiment, the Federal Library Cooperative Center Group was superseded by the Steering Committee, which is responsible for the administration and evaluation of the experiment. The name of the experimental project was changed from FEDNET to the Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC). An increase in the assessment against each library for the administrative support of the experiment was approved by the Steering Committee making it possible to procure the services of a technical consultant on a part-time basis to serve in the Office of the Executive Director, FLC. Guidelines have been developed to assist interested libraries in developing proposals to their agencies for joining the experiment. A FLECC information bulletin has been developed to serve as the instrument for the dissemination of information about the experiment to participating and interested libraries.

As the first eight libraries became on line with OCLC, the need arose for closer communication and cooperation among the technical processing staffs of the participating libraries. The Steering Committee approved the establishment of a FLECC Users Group to address common problems discovered in the use of the terminal, the system, and the integration of the use of the system into the work flow of the libraries. In addition members of this group attend the OCLC Advisory Committee meetings on Cataloging, Serials, and Technical Processing.

It is expected that the *Survey of Federal Libraries,* 1972 will be published early in fiscal 1975. The *Survey* will be a comprehensive statistical report enabling Federal librarians to measure and compare operating budgets, holdings, and personnel and to learn of the type of services and scope of users.

The *Directory of Picture Sources in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area,* which is a compilation of Federal, commercial, and private picture collections of visual arts, including paintings, photographs, prints, architectural drawings, cartoons and caricatures, original drawings, motion picture stills, advertisements, labels, commercial art, book plates, playing cards and similar images, is in the final stage of editing and will also be published early in fiscal 1975.

U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARIES TASK FORCE ON COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

The U.S. National Libraries Task Force has resumed meeting. The areas of interest for 1974 have been pending activities and future areas of cooperation in technical processing and cataloging. The priority for 1975 will be the establishment of a bibliographic data base.

PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS PROGRAM

The microfilm of the James A. Garfield Papers (177 reels) and an accompanying one-volume *Index to the James A. Garfield Papers* have been issued. The film and index for the Thomas Jefferson Papers will be completed in calendar 1974.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REFERENCE SERVICE

For the six-month period ending May 31, the Union Catalog Reference Unit (UCRU) handled 24,339 reference inquiries for locations and bibliographic information, making the year's total 51,134, or 1,405 more than that of the 12-month period ending May 31, 1973.

Over 5,000 copies of the information and instruction guide, *The National Union Catalog: Reference and Related Services* have been distributed since its issuance in 1973. Widespread distribution of this manual has produced a twofold effect. Not only has the service been publicized but its orientation has been changed with only the more difficult and time-consuming inquiries now being sent to the Library of Congress. Copies of the manual and of the form, "Request for Locations of Title," continue to be available directly from the Union Catalog Reference Unit.

REFERENCE SERVICES SURVEY

A user survey of the reference service provided in response to written inquiries by the General Reference and Bibliography Division was completed early this year. A questionnaire sent to 798 persons who received replies other than form letters during August-October 1973 was returned by 576 or 72 percent. Of these, over 93 percent indicated that the information provided by the division either answered or helped them find answers to their questions.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND GAZETTE MICROFILMING

The expanded efforts of the Library of Congress in foreign newspaper microfilming are described in the recent article by John Y. Cole "Developing a National Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Program" in the Winter 1974 issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services*, p. 5-17.

The Library of Congress, in cooperation with the New York Public Library, is developing a new microfilming program for foreign official gazettes. This joint project will continue the microfilming of most of the national gazettes formerly filmed as part of the New York Public Library/3M Corporation project, which ceased several years ago. Although microfilming of retrospective issues eventually will be included, the initial emphasis is on the resumption of the filming of current national gazettes. The Library plans to microfilm national gazettes from Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and northern Africa; and the New York Public Library will film titles from Europe, the British Commonwealth, and Africa south of the Sahara. Detailed information about the gazette project is available in the LC *Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report*, which is issued three times a year.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

A "community" of 7.6 million persons potentially eligible for the reading program administered by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was determined by a study early in this fiscal year. From this determination, three major planning areas evolved: (1) refinement of budgeting and decision-making processes to accomodate the potential readership, while remaining responsive to the needs of current users; (2) increased planning to meet the anticipated rapid expansion of cooperating libraries and network participants; and (3) development of an effective program to reach eligible Americans currently not using the service.

With regard to budgeting and decision making, several independent outside consultants were utilized and their studies aided in planning. Studies of audio services led to recommendations to the Division for a combination cassette/phonograph machine and for moving the program into 15/16 ips, 4-track cassettes as rapidly as possible, along with recommendations for machine improvement for convenience in use by the blind and handicapped. The combination machine could play the 8 1/2 RPM discs. Production of books on 15/16, 4-track cassettes, and magazines on inexpensive flexible discs, would permit production of multiple copies at lower cost, while improving the utilization of books by readers, and the handling and storage of magazines by network librarians.

Reading equipment involving the projection of book materials was considered by a group of consultants who advised seeking a board range of bidder interest in using the latest techniques available in photography, duplication, and equipment design.

A vital but special area in budgetary planning is that of production of braille materials. The two-fold aim of the division's reevaluation in this area was to determine how best to provide high-quality service to

braille users–approximately 10 percent of the division's program–and yet provide it in a cost-effective manner. A comprehensive survey of current braille users was completed and results will be available soon. Of vital concern are various innovations and technological developments for reducing the cost of braille production and for making titles more readily accessible to individual readers.

In order to obtain the views of a wider group of consumers and librarians on selections policy, a panel of 21 consultants from around the country was convened in March in Washington, D.C. From this consultation a new selections policy has been drafted, one that is more representative of the universe of blind and physically handicapped readers to be served, taking into consideration a balance of the various media and formats required.

In order to draw staff of the division from all levels into the planning process, study groups were formed for resolving workflow and procedural problems. Out of this effort came a recommendation for organizational changes now under review. A continuing self-study, being conducted in cooperation with the Association of Research Libraries, has entered its second phase of staff involvement. More than one-half of the division staff are members of task forces studying planning, policy, budgeting, management information systems, organization, supervision and leadership, staff development, personnel functions, and internal/external communication.

The most important single event in reaching the second overall objective–that of increased planning efforts to meet the anticipated growth of the service network–was set in motion when Congress appropriated $50,000 for the establishment of two Multi-State Service Centers. One will be located in the Utah Regional Library and the other within the Florida Regional Library. They will serve, respectively, the 13 States forming the division's western region, and the 13 States forming the southern region.

Steps have been taken to establish basic control procedures and forms for an orderly growth of network participants and the materials they provide. These include draft agreements for cooperation between machine agencies and the Library and between regional libraries and the Library; refined procedures for establishing subregional libraries; a standardized schedule for visits to all regional libraries; compilation of the current lending conditions of all network participants; successful continuation of redistribution projects for books and magazines; and successful completion of cataloging on several of the division's basic collections. Planning was also undertaken to provide control over all reading materials available for blind and physically handicapped persons, leading toward the development of a national union catalog. The importance of this development was formally recognized by the appointment to the division staff of an automated systems coordinator, whose primary efforts will result soon in a contracting effort to design this national bibliographic service.

To help meet the third overall objective of planning an effective outreach program, a coordinated Public Information/Publications Plan has been developed by a special task force of division staff. The purpose of this plan is to reach present and potential readers more effectively; to increase cooperative efforts with various public and private organizations; and to monitor programs for evaluation of effectiveness, thereby assuring the most appropriate expenditure of funds.

Early in calendar 1974 the direct and indirect effects of the world shortage of petrochemical products became apparent upon the production of reading materials and sound reproducers. The most significant single result has been a shortage of talking book machines. The division ended the year with the Ninth National Conference on Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, held in Washington, D.C., in May. Nearly 150 participants from 49 States and Puerto Rico–the largest number to attend a conference of this kind–were particularly interested in discussions of automation and the new studies of the sound reproduction program.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The *Federal Government* volume in the National Referral Center series *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States* was published in April, thus concluding a round of revisions begun in 1970 that utilized automated photocomposition at GPO and yielded a total of four directories. The third of these, the volume subtitled *Social Sciences,* was selected by a committee of the ALA to be among the "Reference Books of 1973." Publication of these NRC directories was in part supported by the National Science Foundation, which also sponsored a modest bibliographic effort that resulted in *Directories Containing Descriptive Information on Non-bibliographic Data Bases,* printed in-house and published by the Library in March. Other publications included revised versions of the NRC and division brochures and a number of titles in a popular,

free-distribution *LC Science Tracer Bullet* and NRC *Selected List* series. Still in press are the third edition of *Directory of Federally Supported Information Analysis Centers,* compiled by the NRC, which is being printed in-house, and *Wilbur & Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright,* compiled by Arthur Renstrom, which is being printed at GPO. Camera-ready copy for volume 6 of the *Antarctic Bibliography,* another NSF-sponsored LC publication, is being produced on the Library's computer printer for subsequent processing at GPO. Computer compilation and publication of cumulative indexes for Volumes 1 through 5 of the *Antarctic Bibliography* still await final editing of the retrospectively converted data. As in the past, the division also provided text—and sometimes even camera-ready copy—for publications issued by other agencies. These included the volume for 1971 of *Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology on Science, Technology, and Policy,* which was published by NASA in January; Volume 1 of the *NASA Historical Data Book, 1958-1968,* which is going to press in June; and Volume 27 and five-year cumulated author and subject indexes covering Volumes 23-27 of the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology,* published by the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory.

The composite data base from which the four revised NRC directories were extracted and automatically photocomposed was merged in April with an older NRC computer file to provide better integrated and more efficient automated support for the Center's operations. The division's terminal provides on-line access to the AEC-RECON complex of data bases in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and preliminary steps have already been taken to add to machine-readable files of the NRC and the Cold Regions Bibliography Project to the accessible corpus. Finally, on the Science Serials project, ATS keyboarding of the 10,000 titles already coded is approximately half completed.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

During the first six months of 1974, the Congressional Research Service continued to expand and refine its services under the mandate provided by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, carrying out its responsibility to oversee the implementation of the Act, recently held hearings on the general subject of "Congressional Research Support and Information Services," one day of which was devoted to the role of CRS. That Congress continues to rely upon the services of CRS is reflected by the fact that the Service has cleared well over 128,000 requests thus far in fiscal 1974, approximately 18 percent more than the number cleared by the same time last year.

As part of a continuing effort to provide Members of Congress and their committees with the most up-to-date information as efficiently as possible, CRS has placed an emphasis in recent years on automation and computer applications, which are increasingly demonstrating their effectiveness as research tools. Previous reports have described the Legislative Information, or Bill Digest, Data Base and the Bibliographic Data Base, upon which the CRS Selective Dissemination of Information Service is built. Recently, a third data base has been developed in cooperation with the Information Systems Office, a new Issue Briefing System, and while the data base is not yet complete, the system itself is now fully operational. Accessible through a cathode ray tube, this data base will contain information on approximately 200 current public issues. Under such headings as "No-fault Motor Vehicle Insurance," "Credit: Availability to Women," or "Energy Problem and National Defense," the user can ask for data on the topic either as a complete report or as a separate and distinct part, including brief background and analysis of the issue, current Congressional action (major pending legislation, hearings, reports, etc.), a chronology of additional sources of events leading up to the present status of the issue, or a bibliography of additional sources of information. The system is continually monitored to update issues as necessary, in order to reflect the latest news or legislative activity.

Along with the new Issue Briefing System, a retrieval program entitled SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-Line) has been developed which can be used with all three data bases. SCORPIO allows for the application of Boolean logic to searches, so that search terms can be connected in various ways. For example, a user might ask for items from the Bibliographic Data Base which concern military bases in Iceland and Germany (connecting three search terms), or he might ask for items concerning military bases *except* for those in Iceland and Germany. The program thus allows for greater flexibility and more precise retrieval than has heretofore been possible.

Along with the data bases developed internally, CRS has acquired the ability to access several data

bases in specialized areas from outside. These include the New York Times Infobank, MEDLINE, and a new economic information system supplied by a private research firm. The latter system allows CRS researchers to tap a large and swiftly updated economic data bank, consisting mostly of time series, and to use several econometric models of the U.S. economy. Rather than merely storing information in a set manner for retrieval, the data bank allows the researcher to analyze the *probable* impact of alternative fiscal and monetary policies. Essentially it will give a response to the question "What might happen if------?" This has had obvious benefits when considering such problems as inflation, scarcity of basic materials, unemployment, and the like. Similar programs concerning costs of Federal support to education and program grants and rate of expenditures for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are now available and the Service recently obtained access to JURIS, a legal information system housed in the U.S. Department of Justice.

Appearing for the first time this year and tied in with the economy has been the introduction of a "budget hotline." Beginning in January, when the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1975 was presented to Congress, a team of staff members from the CRS Economics Division was assigned to analyze various parts of the Budget and to man two special telephone numbers for Congressional spot inquiries.

CRS has been concerned with providing new and better services to Congress not only through automation, but through the development of a more informed and effective staff. Accordingly, CRS has been developing training and educational programs for both professional and non-professional employees. At the beginning of Fiscal 1973, Program Crossover was initiated to provide CRS employees not in professional positions an opportunity to enter research positions at or above grade GS-5 with education and experience appropriate to that grade and to be considered fully qualified professionals covered by the CRS Career Development Plan. The two-year program was designed to provide improved career opportunities for employees who have aspirations and potential for the performance of research work and to utilize more fully their capabilities. The competi tively selected employees are assigned to training positions and enrolled in college-level courses relevant to the position for which they are to be trained. Nine persons selected during the summer of 1973 are about to enter the second year of the program. Applications for the next group will be processed this summer in time for fall registration.

A new element of Program Crossover, the CRS Paraprofessional Program, was initiated this spring. This program will enable selected CRS employees in non-professional positions to enter the research and information support fields as paraprofessionals, and will provide CRS divisions with necessary support services. Now in its pilot stage, the program is intended to provide one year of on-the-job training and relevant technical and academic training both within the Library of Congress and at local training facilities. Each participant will be placed in a career ladder, usually GS-4 to GS-7, as a paraprofessional.

For CRS professional staff, and for Members of Congress and Congressional staff, the Service continued to sponsor seminars and speakers on a wide variety of topics. In conjunction with the Brookings Institution Advanced Study Program, seminars for Members of Congress were held covering such subjects as national health insurance, U.S. policies for oceanic affairs, new strategic weapons policy, and multinational corporations. Congressional staff members were invited to separate seminars on such subjects as elections and urban growth. The CRS Speakers Forum brought such eminent personalities as economists Arthur Okun and Robert L. Heilbroner to speak to CRS staff.

Although not required by the Reorganization Act, the Service prepared updated lists of terminating programs for congressional committees in early 1974. Of the 32 lists prepared and submitted for the first session of the 93rd Congress, 24 lists required updating. The appropriate committees were contacted and 15 subsequently requested and were sent revised lists. Four committees also requested and received the complete Service listing of all terminating programs and activities.

Two CRS publications became available to the general public this spring. The long awaited *Constitution of the United States of America–Analysis and Interpretation* can now be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for $20.50. Prepared by the American Law Division, the massive seventh edition describes, clause by clause, the meaning of the U.S. Constitution as interpreted by decisions rendered by the Supreme Court through June 1972. On April 15, the Joint Committee on the Library issued the *Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress for Fiscal Year 1973* as a committee print.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

The third symposium on the American Revolution, on "Leadership in the American Revolution," was held in the Coolidge Auditorium on May 9-10. Lyman H. Butterfield, editor of *The Adams Papers,* served as chairman. Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University delivered the opening address on "Leadership in American History." He was followed by Marcus Cunliffe, University of Sussex, England, who spoke on "Congressional Leadership in the American Revolution"; Gordon Wood of Brown University who spoke on "Intellectual Leadership in the American Revolution"; Don Higginbotham of the University of North Carolina who spoke on "Military Leadership in the American Revolution"; and Bruce Mazlish of M.I.T. who spoke on "American Revolutionary Leadership: The Psychological Dimension." It is anticipated that the papers delivered at the symposium will be published in December.

In April the National Endowment for the Arts awarded a $25,000 renewable grant to the Library for the production of a Bicentennial Record Series of American Folk Music. The Archive of Folk Song will prepare this 15-record series of all genres of American folk music. Much of it will be recorded in the field and an effort will be made to include music that was performed during the Revolutionary Era. A pamphlet, prepared by a musicologist, will accompany each record. It is hoped that the records will be ready for sale by 1976.

Copy for the first volume of the *Letters of the Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* will be delivered to the Publications Office at the end of June. It and a companion volume are scheduled for publication in mid-1976. Over 18,000 documents have been assembled by the editors of the *Letters.* They will be published in approximately 25 volumes.

The manuscript of *Revolutionary America, 1763-1789, a Bibliography* is near completion. This comprehensive listing of published primary and secondary sources, covering periodical articles and a selection of contemporary pamphlets, as well as books issued through 1972, will contain about 12,000 entries, 3,000 of them annotated.

A guide to the Library's drawings and prints from the period of the American Revolution, as well as a guide to the Library's manuscripts from the same period, are in press. Work is progressing on a checklist to the Library's maps of the Revolutionary period.

OTHER LC PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Library since the last semiannual report range not from A to Z, but at least from A to Y. *Atatürk and Turkey; a Bibliography, 1919-1938,* compiled by Abraham Bodurgil, Near East Section of the Orientalia Division, contains 1,338 entries, representing 560 books and 778 articles. Compiled by Michael B. Petrovich for the Slavic and Central European Division, *Yugoslavia; a Bibliographic Guide,* is intended for the general reader as well as for the research specialist and the librarian.

The lecture by Erik Haugaard on Hans Christian Andersen and his fairytales, *Portrait of a Poet;* the memorial tributes by the Librarian of Congress, William S. Dix, Frederick H. Wagman, and David C. Mearns, collected under the title, *Verner Warren Clapp;* the guide *The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress; Manuscripts Concerning Mexico;* the second edition of the popular *Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts;* a checklist of the musical settings of Petrarca's works, compiled as the Library's contribution to the congress marking the 600th anniversary of the poet's death; *Panoramic Maps of Anglo-American Cities;* and the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for fiscal 1973 give some idea of the variety of works published by the Library in the last six months. The new edition of *Library of Congress Publications in Print* came off the press last month and will be available at the LC booth at the ALA Conference in New York. The latter publication contains for the first time listings for the folk and literary recordings distributed by the Music Division.

A limited edition, *Treasures from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection,* the catalog of the Library's exhibit honoring Mr. Rosenwald's 82d birthday, received an Award of Distinction from the Society for Technical Communication and an honorable mention in the Federal Editors Association's annual contest for outstanding Government publications.

Six daguerreotypes that the Prints and Photographs Division consider to be "among the most remarkable photographs ever acquired by the Library of Congress" were described in the January 1974 issue of the *Quarterly Journal.* The six views, the work of John Plumbe, Jr., include five of the capital city: the U.S. Patent Office, two of the General Post Office, the "President's House," and the Capitol. The sixth is the Battle Monument in Baltimore. The April issue contains a lecture by Australian author Ivan Southall, an account of Swinburne's earliest letter, a feature, "Robert Frost, Lobbyist for the Arts," a discussion

of *Porgy and Bess*–the Library possesses George Gershwin's manuscript score plus other material relating to its creation–and an account of a book of tables for navigation and nautical astronomy in Thomas Jefferson's collection that never reached the Library of Congress. A reprint from the October 1973 issue, *Documenting a Legacy*, marks the 40th anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Through gift funds, 19th-century posters have been reproduced for sale. They range from advertisements for patent medicines and ginger brandy through handkerchief perfumes to self-rising flour and children's shoes. Among the seven are designs by Will Bradley and Edward Penfield. The posters are sold by the LC Information Office. Also available from the Information Office for $1.25 is the most recent publication for the Bicentennial, *Twelve Flags of the American Revolution*, reproductions and historical background of such famous banners as the Bunker Hill flag, the Texel flag flown by John Paul Jones on the *Bonhomme Richard*, the Grand Union flag, the Gadsden flag with the famous legend: "Don't tread on me," the pine tree flag, and the Bennington flag, sometimes claimed to be the earliest "stars and stripes."